

PROBABILITIES.
Fair and much colder,
with north-west winds.

McGill Daily



"DAILY" PHONES.

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VOL. 5. NO. 68.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916.

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OUR ARTILLERY HAS ADVANTAGE OVER GERMANS'

No Shortage of Ammunition,
Says W. C. Nicholson.

IN COMFORTABLE BILLETS

Bombardment and Gas Attack
of the Germans Was a
Failure.

"The Canadian and British artillery
certainly are superior to the German.
For every shell Fritz sends over, the
British send five or ten back. There
seems now no shortage of ammunition,"
says W. C. Nicholson, Law '16,
formerly president of The McGill
Daily, and Law representative to the
Students' Council, in the course of a
letter to a classmate. The letter is
written in acknowledgment of a
Christmas parcel sent by the class.
Mr. Nicholson is serving with the 5th
Canadian Mounted Rifles.

He says under date of December 22:
"I was more than agreeably surpris-
ed to hear from you, and to have you
let me know of the news around Old
McGill. However, this agreeable sur-
prise was trebled or quadrupled, or
many times multiplied, to a very
marked extent, although I cannot ex-
actly estimate how greatly marked it
was.

"You cannot know how good every-
thing tasted. Your choice could not
have possibly been better. Everything
in that box was well calculated to put
me off my feed as regards army food
for a day or so until the thought of its
goodness had once receded into the
dim past.

"It is hard to imagine that there is
a war over here. Everything is calm
and peaceful up to within two or three
miles of the first line trenches. There
are very few signs of devastation ex-
cept within shell fire. This is, as I
say, about three miles from the front
line trenches.

"One billet in which we stayed for
about a month had been struck by a
few shells about ten days before our
arrival. Some came quite close dur-
ing our stay there, but did no damage.
Our kitchen there was in a stable, the
roof of which had been blown off by
the bombardment before our arrival.
"At the present time we are away
from the line in billets which are very
comfortable. The floors are covered
with straw to quite a depth, and this
makes quite a comfortable bed. Since
joining the army I have slept on many
varied species of beds, ranging from
cold stone to luxurious London hotel
beds, and have found none more com-
fortable than those of our present
billet.

"Last Sunday there was a terrific
bombardment and gas attack by the
Germans, which failed. There was a
great aerial battle, in which nine aero-
planes were engaged, but we couldn't
see the result, as it was too far away.
Earlier in the morning a German
aeroplane had been brought down in
a town near us.

"The Canadian and British artillery
certainly are superior to the German.
For every shell Fritz sends over, the
British send five or ten back. There
seems now to be no shortage of am-
munition.

"I have been in the trenches on only
two occasions, and on neither did any-
thing very exciting happen. A few
bullets whistled by as we were going
in and coming out. The trenches are
very muddy, but nearly everybody is
provided with long rubber boots (hip
boots), which keep the feet dry and
warm. Boots have to be large enough
to wear two pairs of socks, and, con-
sequently, to see a regiment on the
march you would imagine that they
had descended from a race with web-
bed feet, so out of proportion to the
size of the rest of the body are the
size of the feet encased in the 'Kitchen-
ers.'

"The weather is very wet out here,
the mud in several places being knee
deep.

"I saw Syd. Bruneau the other day,
and he informed me that he had also
been the recipient of your bounty. He
is looking in the very best of health.
They went up to the front the day
after I saw him.

"As we may move at any time, our
Christmas is to be held to-morrow, to
ensure its observance.

"It is too bad you have to write off
those first and second year subjects.
I wish you all luck, and only wish I
were back with you, although this
business will have to be cleared up
before law occupies my mind to any
great extent again.

"The idea of holding 'Moot Courts'
is an excellent one, and I hope it will
be continued when once more we
reach home.

"I hope you will express to the class
my most grateful thanks for their
kindness in thinking of me in such a
substantial manner, and assure them
that I have the greatest hopes of their
and your success in your exams.

"I am,

"Yours for Old McGill,
"BILLY NICHOLSON."

SIR G. E. FOSTER WILL SPEAK AT MED. DINNER.

Sir George Eulas Foster,
Minister of Trade and Com-
merce of the Dominion, and
one of the most finished speak-
ers which the country pos-
sesses, will be the guest of
honor at the annual medical
dinner to be held on February
5. Information to this effect
was received yesterday by W.
Howard Miller, Med. '16, pres-
ident of the medical dinner.
"Although I am very much
pressed with work, I will try
and make it possible to be with
you," says Sir George in the
course of a letter accepting the
invitation to be present. The
subject upon which he will
speak is as yet unannounced.

COLONEL BIRKETT RETURNS; IS NOT RESIGNING POST

Denies Absolutely Report Pub-
lished in Montreal Papers.

IS GOING BACK SHORTLY

Pte. W. E. Ord, of the Hospital,
Returns to the City Ahead
of His Comrades.

Col. H. S. Birkett, officer command-
ing No. 3 Canadian General Hospital
(McGill), and Dean of the Faculty of
Medicine, who arrived in the city last
night on leave from France, to The
McGill Daily denied absolutely the re-
port that he was to retire from the
command of the hospital to accept a
charge at Shorncliffe. Statements to
this effect have been published in
Montreal papers. "They are absolutely
false," Col. Birkett said, "and without
foundation. I am unable to explain
how they originated."

The hour of the expected arrival of
Col. Birkett was quite unknown to the
students until late in the afternoon.
There were, however, several medical
students at the station who saluted
Col. Birkett with the McGill yell,
much to the pleasure of the Dean.

Col. Birkett is looking very well, but
somewhat serious and preoccupied.
He is in the city on only a few days
leave on official business in connec-
tion with his unit. He will return to
France directly. Sir William Peterson,
Principal of the University; Dr.
Blackader, acting Dean of the Faculty
of Medicine; the Rev. Dr. Hugh
Pedley, and many others were at the
station to greet him. There were also
quite a number of anxious friends of
the returning medical students wait-
ing in vain to get a peep at some
familiar face.

Pte. W. E. Ord, Med. '17, who has
been serving with No. 3 Hospital, was
in Montreal yesterday, and renewed
acquaintanceships about the Campus.
Pte. Ord's arrival here before that of
his comrades is explained by the fact
that he secured his discharge at the
discharge depot at St. John, N.B.,
since his home is at McAdam Junction,
N.B. He brought the news that six
other members of the junior year in
Medicine are with the party of medi-
cal students returning. They are:
W. A. Hunter, B. W. Skinner, H. A.
Des Brisay, A. N. Chisholm, W. A.
Parsons, and P. A. Tennant. The
party of medical students is now at
Quebec awaiting their discharges.

Wounded are Pleased With No. 3 Hospital

That the treatment which they
have received in No. 3
(McGill) General Hospital in
France is "appreciated by the
wounded Tommies" is shown
by the following extract from
a letter received by V. H. Mot-
tram, lecturer in physiology,
from his sister-in-law, Mrs.
Ivan Mottram:

"To whatever state you may
reduce your present students,
those who have been sent to
France, by or through McGill,
bear an exceedingly good
name. A week or two ago I
was talking to a young man
who is in the King's Own
Rifles. He was wounded and
lost his right eye. In relating
his experiences he said he
was taken to the McGill
branch of the Canadian Hos-
pital. Naturally I asked him
how he fared. He said it was
top-top, and, like most of the
other patients, was very sorry
to leave it for a home hos-
pital. He spoke in glowing
terms of all the staff and ar-
rangements."

DR. BRUCE TAYLOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORK OF WOMEN

Chaplain Relates Experiences in
Interesting Manner.

SAW MANY MCGILL MEN

Went Through Trenches With
Capt. Scrimger, V.C., and
Stuart Ramsay.

Perhaps the most interesting lec-
ture ever given in Montreal on the
war was delivered by Major the Rev.
Bruce Taylor before the McGill Alum-
nae Society last night on his experi-
ences at the front. The large con-
vocation hall of the R.V.C. was well
filled when Dean Moyse rose to intro-
duce the speaker. Dr. Moyse de-
clared that McGill University had been
the first to move in making military
preparations, and what was better had
sustained her interest. He was glad,
too, to see that the Alumnae and
women students of McGill were also
upholding this good record. Women
in England, said the Dean, were doing
exceptional things, even going the
length of taking midnight shifts in the
munitions factories. The chairman
then spoke in high terms of Dr. Bruce
Taylor, and introduced him to the
audience.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor said he felt
greatly flattered at being asked to
speak to the Alumnae of the Uni-
versity. Women, especially in Eng-
land, he said, were doing wonderful
work. In Canada they were doing
their share, yet Canadians could not
realize the full significance of the
war. In England the urgency comes
home to pockets as well as to minds.
The darkness at night, claimed the
speaker, was an especial change.
London was practically without a
light, and Edinburgh and Aberdeen
were likewise. There was one sight
that Dr. Taylor said he would tell to
his great-grandchildren, namely, an
air-craft gun firing from Piccadilly
Circus on a German aeroplane. Per-
haps, continued the lecturer, Cana-
dians had supplied in proportion as
many men as Britain. He had him-
self lived next door to the 1st and 2nd
University Companies at Shorncliffe,
and he had found them to be a credit
to any country; in fact, it seemed a
pity that so many men trained as of-
ficers were going into the ranks.

Britain, said Major Taylor, is one
huge camp. The lecturer landed at
Devonport on June 21st, 1915, with the
42nd Battalion. He travelled along
the South of England to London,
and thence to Shorncliffe, spending
his first night in camp on bare floors.
At Shorncliffe were many Canadian
units—49th Battalion from Edmonton,
43rd Battalion from Winnipeg, with
"Ralph Connor" as chaplain; the Prin-
cess Pats reinforcements and the Tor-
onto University Hospital. Shorncliffe
is but three miles from Folkestone,
but the men were not encouraged to
go into town. In fact, said Dr. Taylor,
the problem that faced him as chap-
lain was to give the men healthy oc-
cupation in their leisure hours and
still to keep them in the camp. Dur-
ing the day the men were busy, but
after 5 p.m. he did his real work as
chaplain. Football and baseball
formed the sporting side of the leisure
hours, while a recreation tent, which
Dr. Taylor procured with great diffi-
culty, was the other main attraction.
There three concerts were held week-
ly, until the men's songs and recita-
tions began to lose their freshness.
These latter were very humorous, but
scarcely of a nature to quote to a
prayer meeting. Another amusing re-
creation was an improvised band,
which greatly disturbed the dignity of
the magnificent Highland pipers.
After a month at Shorncliffe the bat-
talion went to Hythe for its musketry
training, where the lecturer did his
duty in attending to the butts. At this
time also machine gun and signalling
sections and scouts were scheduled.
Another feature of the recreative side
of the Shorncliffe life was the boxing
matches which were arranged with
sailors from Dover and with other
battalions.

Dr. Taylor's Sunday work began
early, but was brief. At 9 a.m. he had
a service, at which about three thou-
sand men, composed of the Presbyter-
ians in the 42nd, 43rd and 49th Bat-
talions, attended. The singing was
very inspiring, while the meeting was
short and crisp, only lasting half an
hour. Again at 11 a.m. he had an-
other service. However, said the lec-
turer, the chaplain's chief opportunity
was in training camp, for on active
service it was impossible to get many
men in one place at one time.

On October 9th the 42nd went to
France via Folkestone and Boulogne.
Sir Montagu Allan saw the battalion
off at Folkestone, but the officers
were so loaded that they could not
even take the boxes of Corona cigars
that Sir Montagu offered them. Ar-
rived at Boulogne, the 42nd were tak-
(Continued on Page 4.)

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McGill Daily

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Reading

The subject of Reading in a University seems one of those things which are of the very texture of University life, and, as such, are taken for granted, like an axiom; never questioned. But the increasing lack of the most ordinary knowledge of great literature must attract, and does, the unwilling attention of many observant individuals.

When a college student, from McGill, too, can admit that he is not very clear whether Chaucer, the so-called "father of English poetry," wrote in prose or verse, and he was by no means below the recognized average, surely the condition of affairs does not look very pleasant to those who do love and are proud of the literary past of our language.

Now, of course, the root of this evil lies behind and beyond the four years, or even eight years, spent in a University. But, just as a good gardener who succeeds a bad one may retrieve the dying products of his predecessor's neglect by the careful and persistent use of manure, so the scholarly professor may be able to re-awaken the desire to read, dulled by bad school training or bookless homes.

In his delightful speech on "The Ideal University," delivered at University College, London, eighteen years ago, Mr Augustine Birrell says: "To teach is, then, the first business of a true University"; and, while he follows this along a different path, the teaching powers of a University should just as much be instrumental in showing students how to make use of what they are taught.

On the tables of the Redpath Library, how many (can they be called secular?) books are to be seen lying there? The poets are taken out because certain well-chosen portions will come in useful when examinations crop up. Doubtless, many of those who do read the standard novels and stories do this at home, but the result of this dubious possibility is not noticeable.

The danger of specializing too much on one's particular subject has been attacked and treated in many other places on different occasions from this, but in a notice on the prevalence of reading, or the lack of it, this is peculiarly appropriate.

Where the cause of this real weakness in a college course springs from is a subject of debate, but, as has been said above, the fate of a man's mental cultivation can be finally fixed at college, and, therefore, it is most desirable that efforts should be made at that time to mould it in the best way.

No faculty is necessarily any more prone to neglect gratuitous reading than any other. The Arts student, who is primarily brought up on the printed abstract thought of others, is just as likely to become hopelessly barren-minded as the scientist who is chiefly concerned with mathematical matters. Possibly more so, as the proximity to reading is apt to be the very thing which blinds the reader. It is not reading, so much as the right reading, which counts.

Coming from a professor, the adjuration to read outside one's course, has all the weakness and lack of force of righteousness and propriety; so that if this, which does not come from that source, can revive, or at least support, reading for general cultivation of the mind; something will have been done.

Editorial Notes

Possibly the fact that the Campus Rink is not exposed to public view this session, as it has been in other years, is responsible for the rather slim attendance which has so far been remarked. The season tickets distributed to Faculty and class representatives for sale are not being purchased with that rapidity which would be most gratifying to the Students' Council.

The Rink is maintained only at considerable expenditure, and a fair response from the student body is necessary to prevent a deficit. When it is realized that the Rink this year is larger, better lighted, and more sheltered, than its predecessors, there may be more interest displayed in this in other years popular student undertaking.

The committee in charge of the Medical Dinner is to be congratulated upon securing as guest of honor for this popular event so prominent a statesman and such an admirable speaker as Sir George Eulas Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Sir George has been recognized ever since his entrance into public life in 1882 as one of the most brilliant debaters and most pleasing speakers in the House. He has always something to say which is worth while, and will, doubtless, have a message to deliver at the Medical Dinner which will be as absorbing as it is important. It is, indeed, a tribute to the Medical Dinner that Sir George should find time, in the midst of the affairs of State with which he is occupied to so great an extent at the present time, to lend his aid towards its success.

LIEUT. BILLINGTON, WRITES OF LIFE WITH ENGINEERS

Work Is Very Varied, Says Former McGill Footballer.

SERVING IN FIRST LINE

Letter Written on Christmas Day, to Miss Lichtenstein, of Conservatorium.

The following letter has been received by Miss Lichtenstein, of the staff of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, from Lieut. Eric Billington, of the Royal Engineers, whose death was erroneously reported some time ago. The letter was written on Christmas Day. Lieut. Billington writes:

"As you may have guessed, we are working in the front line, and so long as there is work to do we shall not suffer from monotony. The sapper's work is very varied, from building kitchens, wash rooms, dining rooms, drying rooms, etc., etc.; we have come on to roadways, dugouts, artillery lookouts and all kinds of interesting things. The life in other units must be very monotonous and uninteresting. To-morrow we move back for a while, I believe, and we shall start building places and repairing buildings again.

"I have seen a few men I know in other units, and one day George Currie (Arts '11) jumped out of a motor lorry which was passing in column. Both Gibbins (Science '10) and I knew him well, and we had a hearty chat. . . . Gibby is sitting at the table near me now, and is just opening his mail. . . .

"I don't find this part of France nearly as interesting as I had hoped. It does not compare with Normandy to my mind. We have seen some old chateaux, and we billeted ourselves in a chateau of an American musician for a week. We had a great time there. We rigged up everything—had a mule pumping water into the cisterns. It was a lovely place, with old pictures and tapestry, and a good Grand piano. The ground floor was all mosaic tile, which is rather artistic, but very cold in winter.

"The next place we came to we slept on the floor of a new house, and the next in a wash house, but we don't have to do that often. We have been very comfortable lately in a farm house, and we are just going to have our dinner, so I will close, with best wishes."

DR. SHEPHERD ON SKIN DISEASES

Medical Society Meeting Will Be Held on Friday Evening.

The fifth regular meeting of the Medical Society for this session will be held in the New Medical Building, on Friday evening, January 14, at 8.15 o'clock.

The address of the evening will be delivered by Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Professor of Dermatology and Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, and will take the form of a lantern lecture, the subject being "Skin Diseases." Out of a vast experience, covering many years of study in this particular branch of scientific medicine, Dr. Shepherd has gotten together what is perhaps the best collection of lantern slides possessed by any physician or teacher on this continent, illustrating the many and varied affections of the skin.

Such an address, as illustrated, and presented in Dr. Shepherd's most pleasing and impressive style, is one which no medical man can afford to miss.

The musical programme will be provided by Messrs. Barrett and O'Regan, who will render violin selections.

A case report for discussion and diagnosis will conclude what promises to be one of the best programmes of the session.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the Faculty, teaching staff, and Alumni who wish to attend.

CHOOSE HOCKEY MANAGER

Miss Florence MacLaren Will Attend to Direction of R.V.C. '19 Team.

A meeting of the Class of R.V.C. '19 was held yesterday to discuss hockey matters. Miss Florence MacLaren was chosen hockey manager, and, from the number of girls who signified their intention of playing, there should be no difficulty in picking a team. After other class affairs had been discussed the meeting adjourned.

SOLDIERS ENTERTAINED.

The Canadian Women's Emergency Corps held a euchre and dance in the Majestic Hall last evening in honor of members of the 5th Universities Company of reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's. Major McKergow gave the men under his command permission to be on leave till midnight in order to attend.

SPOKE OF ALEX. DUFF.

Rev. Dr. O. W. Howard, of the Diocesan College, delivered an interesting address at the meeting of the St. George's branch, Women's Auxiliary, on the life and work of Alexander Duff, the first missionary sent out to India by the Established Church of Scotland.

What's On

To-day.

4.30—Science Undergraduate executive meeting.
5.00—Boxing and fencing practices at Central Y.M.C.A.
5.00—Wrestling practice at Union.
5.00—Chemical Colloquium.
5.00—Hockey practice, Arena.
7.15—Medical dinner executive, Strathcona Hall.
7.30—Students' Orchestra rehearsal in Strathcona Hall.
7.30—Senior Play rehearsal, R.V.C.
8.15—Montreal Metallurgical Society, Chemistry Building.

Jan. 13—McGill Ski Club, Strathcona Hall, 5.15.
Jan. 14—Miss Rouse, at the R.V.C.
Jan. 14—Senior Play rehearsal, at R.V.C., 7.30.
Jan. 14—Medical Society meeting at New Medical Building, 8.15.
Jan. 17—Students' Council meeting, 5 p.m.
Feb. 5—Medical dinner.

MORE AUXILIARY BATTALION MEN JOIN THE 148TH

Capt. H. F. C. Stikeman Appointed to Unit.

SERVED IN THE 3RD V.R.

Returned From Philadelphia to Join Lieut.-Col. Magee's Battalion.

Another of Lieut.-Col. Magee's provisional officers in the 148th Battalion, and one who is very well known in military circles in Montreal, is Capt. H. F. C. Stikeman. For many years, until 1912, Captain Stikeman took a very active part in military matters here, being adjutant of the Victoria Rifles from 1900 to 1908. In 1912 he left Montreal to take up residence in Philadelphia. He has now closed up his business there and returned here to join the staff of the 148th.

Captain Stikeman was educated in England at Uppingham School. He was a volunteer in the Leicestershire Regiment in 1897 and 1898. In 1898 he returned to Montreal and joined the 3rd Victoria Rifles as a private, received his lieutenant's commission in 1899, was appointed adjutant in 1900, and retained that position until he resigned from the regiment in 1909. He was raised to the rank of captain in 1902. In 1910 he took the first military staff course, and was afterwards appointed staff captain to Colonel (now Brigadier-General) E. W. Wilson, when he was in command of the 12th Infantry Brigade. Captain Stikeman was a member of the staff of the Bank of Montreal, and is a son of Mr. H. Stikeman, who for many years was the general manager of the Bank of British North America.

A large number were added yesterday to the N. C. O. class. Among recent additions may be mentioned: William R. Williams, who since the outbreak of the war has been in the Grenadier Guards.

Robert McCormack, for two years a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders.

Howard W. Rick, a member of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

Fred. J. Moore, four years in the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery.

W. J. Flower, a member of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion.

John B. Harrison, five months with the 3rd Victoria Rifles, and for the last nine months with the Composite Regiment.

ROUT OF 5TH OVERSEAS.

Fair Damsel on Sled Charges a Section With Telling Effect.

An amusing incident occurred yesterday afternoon on the old Campus. A section of the 5th Overseas Company were drilling at the upper end near where the improvised slide terminates. The order to stand easy had been given, as the officer in command was engaged in conversation with some non-com. Suddenly there appeared at the top of the main chute of the slide a fair damsel of some 18 summers, clad in red and ready to descend on a large sled. In a moment she was over the edge and making top speed for the flank of the section of overseas warriors. Too late they realized their danger—too late even to retire, for as an avalanche the sled and its occupant charged! The first man to meet the rush was just in time to open his legs and allow the red terror to pass. Not so fortunate, however, were the others, for two or three of them were mingled promiscuously with the sled in a very unvoluntary attitude. Very quickly, however, the section became disentangled, and one gallant soldier led away the dishevelled and blushing maiden to the bottom of the chute.

PROF. LASKI TO SPEAK.

Prof. H. J. Laski, of McGill University, will lecture on "The Functions of a University," at the meeting of the Young People's Society of Shaar Hashomayim in the vestry rooms of the McGill College Avenue Synagogue this evening at 8.15.

STUDENTS' ORCHESTRA.

The Students' Orchestra will hold a rehearsal at 7.30 this evening at Strathcona Hall.

PREPAREDNESS AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

What Military Drill Has Done For Freshmen There.

HAVE VALUABLE FORCE.

Letter From Professor at University Tells of Work Done By Freshies.

Dr. William Stearns Davis, Professor of History at the University of Minnesota, writes as follows in the New York Times:

On December 29 you published an abstract of a "pronouncement" by the World Peace Foundation against the introduction of military drill in our educational institutions. From the tone of its arguments I fear this utterance is only another portion of the cumulative evidence that many of our so-called "peace societies" have been so completely captured by the ultra-pacifists that genuinely peace-loving yet patriotic citizens can no longer participate in certain of them and also preserve their American manhood. Since, however, this document makes the broad assertion that students are sure to dislike military drill and that such drill in schools and colleges is useless for making efficient soldiers, perhaps a concrete instance to the contrary will furnish the most effective reply.

The University of Minnesota requires all its freshmen students to take military drill upon entrance. These students come directly from the high schools, and are hardly more mature mentally and physically than the senior high school pupils. In former years, when the drill was taught by supernumerary officers in a completely perfunctory manner, it was indeed justly disliked as a waste of time. Within recent years, under a capable and sympathetic commandant, willing to study the local situation and to appreciate its possibilities and pitfalls, there has been a remarkable change. Taken as a whole, the 1,500 cadets of this university have become enthusiastic with their work. The best evidence of this is the very large number that are volunteering to continue the drill in the upper classes, where it is no longer obligatory; the almost embarrassing proportion desire to carry voluntarily their study to the point where they can become cadet officers; and last, but not least, a really considerable number are anxious to go to "student camps" in the summer and fit themselves for officers' posts in the National Guard, and in some instances even in the regular army.

The worthy gentlemen of the World Peace Foundation are decidedly in error if they conceive that all which is taught such student cadets consists of marching evolutions "useless in modern trench warfare." These cadets are, indeed, given a brief training in marching and in the manual of arms, for this forms the alphabet of all soldiering; but as quickly as possible they are put upon problems of a practical nature, calculated to appeal at once to their imaginations and their intelligence—bayonet drill, charging by squads and by companies, firing practice, and even (when the condition of the available ground will allow) the digging and use of trenches of a really scientific description. There is a sham battle, which is not merely a silly burning of gunpowder, but the working out of a serious tactical problem, useful alike to officers and privates; and every year the entire command is given a week under canvas under genuine field conditions. It is the testimony of competent and impartial inspectors of the corps that in the event of a crisis the University of Minnesota could offer the Government a full regiment of infantry, a battery of four guns with horses, and a machine gun squad, all as well disciplined as possibly a great many units in the National Guard, and able by a short hardening process to become extremely useful factors in active service.

With a little encouragement, such as it is hoped Congress will supply, it can be arranged that almost every graduate shall have a great part of the theoretical knowledge useful for a subaltern commissioned officer, and the practical field knowledge he would then be in a position to learn very rapidly under the intensive training of service conditions.

This praise would not have been justifiable ten years ago. It is permissible now not because of any specially favorable conditions in the community or large financial outlay, but simply because a succession of able commandants have been supported intelligently by the War Department, and the local university administration. There is absolutely nothing about the situation which could not be duplicated in several hundred institutions throughout the land, if a little intelligent energy were applied to their respective problems.

It should be added that by a reasonable arrangement of time this training has been given without interrupting the normal course of academic study, or depriving the students of sufficient leisure for all legitimate sports and recreations. As for the charge that such an experience has rendered the youth of Minnesota bellicose, jingoistic and devotees of a heartless militarism, such a suggestion will be laughed to scorn by every person familiar with the pacific and honorable careers and sympathies of the thousands of graduates of this university.

No Matter What's for Lunch Use CLARK'S Tomato Ketchup

W. CLARK, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL.

1917 ANNUAL PROGRESSING

Sketches and Individual "Write-Ups" Are Submitted to Editorial Board.

The Editorial Board of the 1917 Annual held a short meeting at the R.V.C. last evening. Various sketches were submitted from the artists in charge of the pictorial side of the Annual, all of which were accepted by the Board. Quite a number of the individual "write-ups" were handed in by the Faculty representatives, and taken all around, the work is progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

It might be mentioned that any members of the year '17 who would care to contribute literary material to this year's Annual may submit it to the Editorial Board through their Faculty representative.

If it has happened that any have not had their photographs taken, they must have this attended to this week.

SENIOR PLAY REHEARSALS.

A very satisfactory rehearsal of the Senior Play was held last evening at the Royal Victoria College. It is the intention of the Senior Year to present a comedy towards the middle of next month. The cast is reminded that further rehearsals will be held on Wednesday and Friday evenings of this week, at 7.30, in the R.V.C.

SKI CLUB TO ORGANIZE.

There will be a meeting of the McGill Ski Club, in Strathcona Hall, on Thursday, at 5.15 p.m. All men at all interested in skiing are asked to turn out to this meeting.

AMUSEMENTS

All This Week
Mats. Wed.,
Thurs. & Sat.
ALL MATS. 25c.
Eve. Prices, 25c.
50c, 75c.

GEO. DRISCOLL Presents
"A Message from Mars"
NEXT WEEK—BY POPULAR VOTE
THELMA

PRINCESS To-night at 8.15
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
New York and London Success
QUINNEYS'
OR THE ANTIQUE SHOP
English Comedy. New Comedy
50c and \$1.50
Wed. & Sat. Mats. Highest Price \$1

EXTRA CONCERT
NEXT SUNDAY, JAN. 16th,
AT 8 P.M.
LEO. JAN. MISHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
25 CENTS TO \$1.00
Book your seats at Princess and at Lindsay's.

VAUDEVILLE ORPHEUM

Mrs. Lily Langtry and Her Company; Van & Schenck; Doc O'Neil; Hello Gray; Five Belmonts; Kerr & Weston; Susan Thompson; Heras & Preston; Pathe's Gazette. Sunday Concerts at 2 P.M. and 7 P.M.

GAYETY Burlesque
Afternoon 15c to 25c
Prices Evening, 15c to 75c

New Liberty Girls
With Jack Conway
LADIES' TEN CENT MATINEES

IMPERIAL

LAST TIME TO-DAY

ETHEL BARRYMORE

IN

THE FINAL JUDGMENT

A Vigorous Five Act Drama

Colonel Hezellar Cartoon

PATHE NEWS, and OTHERS

MME. CLAESSENS, Contralto

IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA

CONCERT

To-day at 3 p.m. Only.

Connaught

OPPOSITE GOODING

The Aristocrat of Photoplay Houses

TO-DAY

William Fox presents William

Farnum in Edward Sheldon's Play,

THE NIGGER

Entitled

THE NEW GOVERNOR

In Five Acts.

Along with a Picked Programme.

Miss N. Manning, Pianist Extraordin-

ary. PRICES: Mats. 10c. Evngs. 15c.

Balcony 10c, Orchestra 20c, Boxes 25c

DENTAL DINNER

WILL BE HELD

Dr. Berwick Delivered Address

on "Plans for the Future."

The regular meetings of the McGill Dental Society were resumed on Monday evening, when the Society held its first session after the close of the holidays. Considerable routine business was handled and provision made for a dental dinner to be given towards the close of the session. A dinner committee, representative of the four years, was arranged for, and plans for the affair will be actively formulated before the next meeting.

F. Derrick, who represented the Society at the ball recently given at the Windsor Hotel by the students of Laval University, reported having had an excellent time, and promoted the feeling of fellowship between the two local colleges.

Dr. Berwick, Professor of Operative Dentistry, then gave a highly interesting address on "Plans for the Future." In his remarks the doctor touched upon nearly every phase of the great problem that presented itself to each student on the completion of his course.

At the close of Dr. Berwick's talk a vote of thanks was moved by A. T. Oberg and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

FOR THE QUEEN'S BATTERY

Strength of Unit Has Been Increased

To Two Hundred of All Ranks.

So many applications have been received for enlistment in Queen's battery that the strength of the battery has been increased from 135 officers and men to 200 of all ranks. Twenty more men are on their way from British Columbia to join the battery. Gunner Findlay, of Queen's battery, has left the college artillery and joined the Royal Flying Corps. He has gone south to receive his training for the winter.

ANNOUNCE HOURS FOR PRACTICE ON THE CAMPUS RINK

Arts Seniors and Juniors Will Be Forced to Join Hands.

THE SAME IN MEDICINE.

If Hours Unsatisfactory, President of Hockey Club Should Be Notified.

Hours for the practice of class and other hockey teams on the Campus rink were awarded at a meeting of the Faculty hockey representatives held at the McGill Union yesterday afternoon. If any of the hours announced cannot possibly be used, the classes are asked to notify the president of the Hockey and Skating Club, care of McGill Union. The following are the hours granted:

Mondays.

12-1—Law.
1-2—Science '18.
7-8—Science '16.
8-9—Fifth Universities Company.
9-10—Science '10.

Tuesdays.

12-1—Arts '19.
1-2—Arts '16 and '17.
7-8—Med. '16 and '17.
8-9—Med. '18.
9-10—Med. '20.

Wednesdays.

12-1—Dentistry.
1-2—Med. '19.
2-3—Arts '18.
3-4—Science '19.
7-8—Science '17.
8-9—Junior team.
9-10—Fifth Universities Company.

Thursdays.

12-1—Law.
1-2—Science '16.
7-8—Science '18.
8-10—University Settlement.

Fridays.

12-1—Medicine '20.
1-2—Medicine '19.
7-8—Dentistry.
8-9—Junior team.
9-10—Science '17.

Saturdays.

9-10—Arts '19.
9-11—Arts '16 and '17.
11-12—Arts '18.
12-1—Med. '16 and '17.
2-4—Games.
7-10—McGill troop, Boy Scouts.

JEWS CONTRIBUTE BIG SHARE TO THE FORCES.

London, England. — The twenty-third annual Chanukah (military) service was held recently at the Central Synagogue, London. The congregation consisted of Jewish soldiers from British and Colonial regiments, in addition to members of the City Guard and voluntary training corps, Jewish Boy Scouts and other bodies. The audience also included Sergt. Izzy Smith, V.C. The Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz; the Rev. S. Lipson, chaplain to His Majesty's forces, and the Rev. E. Sparrow were the officiating clergy.

The Rev. S. Lipson, in the course of his address, said that, if the ratio of proportion were taken into account, the Jewish contribution to the British forces was rather more than their share. It was really remarkable how readily the Jews had responded to the call. They were represented in all the naval and military forces, and they had fought with gallantry for the ideal of liberty and justice. Three had been awarded the Victoria Cross, many had gained the Distinguished Service Order, Distinguished Conduct Medal, and the Military Cross, and several foreign decorations had been conferred by the Allied countries in recognition of Jewish gallantry.

The senior Jewish chaplain in France, in a message, said it was an inspiring thought that when England was calling upon her children to rally around the flag of liberty and justice, her Jewish sons had responded with such eagerness, and had fully upheld the honor of their faith by their patriotic ardor. On all sides he had seen and learned the value of the Jewish soldier in this mighty struggle, the praiseworthy manner in which he had discharged his duty, and the dauntless spirit with which he had proved his mettle, shoulder to shoulder with his comrades of all other faiths.

CHINA'S WOOD SUPPLY.

China draws its principal supplies of soft woods from the United States and Japan. In 1913, the last year for which figures are available, China imported from the United States approximately 79,700,000 feet board measure, valued at \$1,500,000. These imports were more than twice the amount of the preceding year and 16,000,000 feet in excess of 1910.—New York Times.

MACDONALD MAN KILLED WHILE HE HELPED COMRADE

Hugh C. Bailey Was Prominent in College Athletics.

CAME FROM BARBADOS

Capt. W. A. Pickup, '16, Has Returned to His Home in Nova Scotia.

Positive information was received at Macdonald College yesterday of the death in action of Hugh Courtney Bailey, Agr. '17, who was reported missing some months ago. Bailey was killed while going to the assistance of some comrades. His home was in Barbados, B.W.I., and he attended Harrison College, Barbados, before coming to Macdonald. At the latter institution he was well known in athletics, a member of the college soccer team, and prominent in gym work.

Capt. W. A. Pickup, formerly of the class of Medicine '16, who has been spending a few weeks in the city, left for his home in Annapolis Valley, N.S., last night. Capt. Pickup was sent home on sick leave last December, following an attack of typhoid fever. He has booked passage for France on the 29th of this month.

Capt. Pickup is attached to No. 2 Clearing Station, "somewhere in France." This clearing station, which operates five or six miles back of the firing line, is for the purpose of receiving wounded as they are brought up from the line of action by ambulances. Here the wounds are dressed, anti-tetanic serum administered, and those patients who are not mortally wounded are prepared to be transferred to the base hospitals, situated further back from the firing line.

George Davidson and Frank Williams, two students of the Wesleyan Theological College, have enlisted, the former in the Heavy Siege Artillery, and the latter in the 148th Battalion.

H. B. Chown, Arts '13, has passed his artillery examinations at Kingston, entitling him to a commission.

H. B. Chown, Arts '14, has passed 22nd Battery, C.F.A., was successful in qualifying for a commission at the School of Artillery in Kingston. Last year he was a member of the C.O.T.C.

E. C. Little, Sci. '15, has been granted a commission in the Artillery upon passing the examinations at the School of Artillery in Kingston, as has also J. B. L. Pacey, Sci. '16. Both are connected with the 23rd Battery, C.F.A.

T. Archibald Malloch, Med. '13, serving with the Canadian Medical Corps in England, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

STANDINGS OF EASTERN FOOT-BALL TEAMS IN 1915.

1. Cornell.
2. (Pittsburgh).
3. Harvard.
4. Princeton.
5. Penn State.
6. Washington and Lee.
7. Syracuse.
8. Virginia.
9. Washington and Jefferson.
10. Colgate.
11. Brown.
12. Dartmouth.
13. Yale.
14. Rutgers.
15. Lafayette.
16. Lehigh.
17. Amherst.
18. Pennsylvania.
19. Michigan.
20. Franklin and Marshall.

INVENTORS' FORTUNES.

It is not always the greatest invention that brings the largest financial reward. Roller skates are said to have brought their inventor nearly £1,000,000, while nearly half a million was realized by the man who first devised boot-laces. The inventor of the safety-pin, who took the idea from the reproduction of a Pompeian fresco, made £2,000,000. On the other hand, Charles Bourseuil, who discovered and described the principle of the telephone in 1855, died poor; Michaux, the inventor of the bicycle, ended his days in the utmost penury; and Frederick Sauvage, who is credited with the invention of the screw propeller, was imprisoned, and died bankrupt and insane.—Tit-Bits.

HARVARD MEN FOR ROOSEVELT.

Harvard undergraduates decided at a meeting of the forum that the only logical course for delegates to the Republican convention to pursue is to nominate Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidency.

MED. DINNER EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the executive of the Medical dinner will be held in room A, Strathcona Hall, this evening, at 7.15. Important business will arise for discussion.

A YALE JEST.

(Yale Record.)
Soph.—"How does it happen you came to Harvard. I thought your father was a Yale man."
Fresh.—"He was. He wanted me to go to Yale; I wanted to go to Princeton. We had an argument, and he finally told me to go to H—."

SPECIAL EXAMS. FOR SCIENCE MEN GOING OVERSEAS

Must Not Leave University Before March 15 to Get Years.

DEGREES TO BE GRANTED.

Special Examinations For Those Desiring Concessions To Be Held in March.

A new series of regulations pertaining to conditions under which students of the Faculty of Applied Science may enlist for overseas service and still obtain their years or degrees, as the case may be, is contained in a bulletin issued by the office of the Dean of the Faculty.

Students who desire to enroll for active service and who wish to obtain credit for their year, cannot do so before March 15, according to the provisions of the ruling of Faculty, and these men must also on or about that date pass a series of special examinations in the various subjects of their courses. The bulletin reads:

"A number of enquiries have been received recently by the Faculty of Applied Science from undergraduates who desire to enlist for overseas service, with reference to the earliest date at which they may withdraw from the University, while at the same time obtaining their degree, or their year's standing, as the case may be."

"The Faculty have therefore drawn up the following regulations which will govern all such cases:

"1. No one leaving the University before March 15, 1916, will be granted his degree or given standing in his year."

"2. All students who desire such concessions must, on or about March 15th, pass a series of special examinations which will be provided on the several subjects of his course."

"3. The concessions in question will be granted only to those students who have enlisted for overseas service, who have obtained commissions for overseas service, or who have been recommended for commissions for overseas service by the competent military authorities."

5TH COMPANY WILL SOON BE FILLED

Twenty-Five More Men Needed to Bring Unit Up to Strength.

Recruiting for the 5th Universities Overseas Company, reinforcements for the P.P.C.L.I., has been very satisfactory. Within the last few days many more men have been added to the strength, and at the present time only twenty-five more men will be required to bring it up to its complement of two hundred and fifty-five.

The calibre of men enlisting is most gratifying to the officers. The majority range in age from eighteen to thirty, and should round out a splendid company.

All of the latest recruits from Saskatchewan are university men, and many have been previously attached to Western regiments.

One of the most interesting of the new recruits is Pte. Eugene Primo Bonaparte, a direct descendant of the great Napoleon.

The list of recruits from January 1st, 1916, follows:
Lieut. G. G. Reynolds, Saskatoon.
Arthur Stanley Bell, Saskatoon.
Pte. Roy, transferring from the 65th Regiment, Saskatoon.
Roy Flook, Saskatoon.
William Daniel Walcott, Saskatoon.
Harry Tucker, Lucknow.
Patrick Francis Meek, Calgary.
John Gordon Jones, Toronto.
Joseph Nelson Blacklock, Toronto.
Lorne David Watson, Toronto.
Cecil Hackshaw, Montreal.
Walter Matthews Oliver, Montreal.
Alexander Ritchie Woods, Montreal.
Raymond de Wilton Hawken, Brantford.

Robert Wm. McIntosh, Lucknow.
Philip Alfred Bieler, Montreal.
Ivan Edgar Soule, Montreal.
Donald James McDougall, Toronto.
Hales George Reid, Montreal.
Norman McDonald, Montreal.

YALE ALUMNI FUND OF YEAR ANNOUNCED

New Haven, Conn.—During the fiscal year ending June 30 last, 4,162 persons contributed \$90,683.24 to the Yale University Alumni Fund, according to the annual report made public last Thursday. Including interest on the principal fund, the total receipts for the year were \$124,508.56.

In the last 25 years the net receipts of the fund were \$1,429,604.83, of which \$682,137.80 has been given to the university for income. The principal fund on July 1, 1915, was \$707,466.94.

DEPAUW GRADUATE GETS RHODES HONOR

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Rhodes scholarship for Indiana has been awarded to Robert M. Stephenson, a graduate of DePauw University. His home is in Rockford, Ill. He was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from DePauw in 1913, and later obtained his master's degree at Harvard. Since then he has been teaching in California. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Stephenson, formerly of Greencastle, Ind.

FOURTH COMPANY IS ENJOYING LIFE AT SHORNCLIFFE

Company Has Become Part of 11th Reserve Battalion.

NO COMPLAINTS HEARD.

Men Slept On the Decks While English Coast Was Being Neared.

Lieut. Mitchener, with the Fourth Universities Company, writes as follows to The 'Varsity of the trip to England and life at St. Martin's Plain: "As has already appeared in The 'Varsity, this company sailed from Halifax on November 27th on the SS. Lapland. On board at the same time were the 37th Battalion, drafts from the 38th and the 92nd Battalions, as well as small drafts from other units. The trip across was, on the whole, the opposite of eventful. In order that the men might keep in trim physically, drill was held. Lectures on interesting subjects were given to the whole, men as well as officers; these were on such subjects as signalling and bayonet drill. As we approached England, precautions were taken in case of 'eventualities.' Each unit was given a certain number of boats and rafts, machine-guns were manned, a considerable number of men were armed with rifles to be on the look-out for anything in the way of a sub. As the boat neared the coast the men were ordered to sleep on the decks. We landed at Plymouth on Sunday, December 5th, and immediately took the train for Shorncliffe.

"Life so far at Shorncliffe has taken the form of getting settled down in the new 'home.' The Company has become a part of the 11th Reserve Battalion, which reinforces the 'Pats,' R.C.R., 5th Battalion, and the 42nd Battalion. The camp is on St. Martin's Plain near to Shorncliffe. Interesting points, such as Caesar's Camp, are near at hand, and taking trips to the neighboring town of Folkestone seems to be the manner in which spare time is used. Aeroplanes and dirigibles have passed over the camp, to give, if necessary, a reminder that war is on, and, from the seacoast, destroyers are to be seen engaged in their manoeuvres or on patrol duty."

Lieut. Mitchener also says that the men are all well, and that the food and treatment received on board ship and up to the present at the camp are all that could be desired.

TO ADD WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

University of Virginia Seeks Authority From State.

By a vote of six to two, the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia has adopted a resolution recommending "that the general assembly authorize the rector and visitors to establish and maintain, as soon as sufficient funds are available by appropriation or endowment, a college for white women, co-ordinate with the College of the University of Virginia, wherein shall be offered for women courses of instruction equal, though not necessary the same as those given in the college of the state university for men, of equal breadth and thoroughness, and of identical standards of teaching and examination."

HONORS AT OXFORD.

Oxford, England — At Oxford, the Conington Prize has been conferred upon R. Mackenzie, B.A., of Trinity College; the prize, of the value of £150, is awarded once in three years for a dissertation in English, Latin, or upon some subject of classical learning. The John Locke Scholarship in Mental Philosophy has been awarded to A. Ramsden, B.A., scholar of Pembroke College; the scholarship is tenable for one year and is of the value of £100. Honorary degrees to the number of 19 have been conferred upon internal students who have been prevented from taking their examinations, for keeping their terms, through absence on military duties. The degree of D.C.L. (honoris causa), has been conferred upon the Rev. W. E. Sherwood, of Christ Church, the first university representative to fill the post of chief magistrate in the city, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity (by diploma) upon the Rt. Rev. H. L. Wild, Lord Bishop of Newcastle, and upon the Rt. Rev. E. L. Bevor (by decree), Bishop-Suffragan of Swansea.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Cambridge, England. — At Cambridge, the Right Rev. G. F. Browne, D.D., formerly Bishop of Bristol, an honorary fellow of St. Catherine's College, has been appointed to the Redelphship for the ensuing year. The degree of D.D. has been granted to the Rev. H. P. Stewart, that of D.Sc. to G. P. Bidder, and Messrs. Bull and Nixon have been granted the degree of M.D.

A NEW ILLUMINATION.

Prof. Ulric Dahlgren, of Princeton University, predicts that the time will come when the luciferous substance of chemical composition, carried by fireflies, certain fish and other animals, will be used for illuminating houses, etc.

Kalamazoo College, a Baptist institution in Michigan, has secured \$50,000 from a nameless donor, by raising a like amount. A five-year programme is under way for raising \$1,000,000.

BAYONET PROVES VERY EFFECTIVE WEAPON IN WAR

History of the Bayonet Written From As Early As 1453.

ORIGINALLY A DAGGER.

Bayonets of Modern Kind Were Not Carried by British Until Charles II.

The importance of bayonet fighting is being given prominence by the Militia Department which has ordered a specially constructed model of rifle and spring bayonet for the purpose of giving the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force plenty of practice in the use of what was considered by military wisacres to be an obsolete weapon. The most effective use has been made of the bayonet in the present war, and the "cold steel" of the British soldier has struck terror to the Germans in some of the most brilliant charges in history. For hundreds of years the bayonet has been used as a weapon. Originally it was a short pocket dagger, and is no doubt the weapon referred to by Lingard, the historian, when writing of the battle fought in France in 1453, in which he says that "the English commander was slain as he lay on the field with a bayonet." As a distinctive arm it was invented by Puysegur, a cutter, of Bayonne, in Southern France, about 1650. It is from this city that the bayonet gets its name, although it is not improbable that it is derived from the old French word "bayon," which meant the arrow or shaft of the cross-bow. It was not until the reign of Charles the Second that the British soldier carried a bayonet of the modern kind. A royal warrant issued in 1672 directing the arming of Prince Rupert's regiment of dragoons with a matchlock musket, collar of bandoliers, a sword and a bayonet or great knife. Originally the bayonet was screwed into the end of the barrel of the gun after it had been discharged, which made the musket less serviceable as a firearm. It took nearly three minutes to fix a bayonet in those days, whilst it can be done now in a matter of seconds. It was this delay in fixing bayonets that gave the Highlanders at Killcrankie in 1689, under Dundee, victory over the forces of William.

It was the battle of Ramilles, in May, 1796, which taught the lesson how the bayonet should be fixed. A keen-eyed observer on the British side noticed that the French infantry were able to charge with the bayonet immediately after firing a volley, without having to wait to screw their bayonets into the end of the barrel of their muskets. When the fight was over and the forces of Marlborough held the field, some of the firelocks abandoned by the foe were picked up and examined, and it was found that the bayonet was secured by a circular band of metal clamping the barrel, a simple device that left the barrel clear for firing. The hint was taken by the English, and the French plan for fixing adopted. Up to the Egyptian and Soudanese wars the bayonet was a tapering triangular rod, 24 inches long. Its length caused it to frequently break, and it was shortened. At present it is built on the principle of a broad knife, and is short in length.

At Waterloo it was the flashing lines of steel that the French found it vain to attack. At Abu Klea and on Egyptian battlefields the Dervishes who survived the rifle fire and Maxims found the glittering lines of British bayonets an impenetrable line of defence. In the Indian Mutiny it was the weapon the mutinous Indians dreaded most, and in the Peninsula campaign, Napier's men used it with deadly effect. It is being used to-day as never before, and the men being trained in Kingston are getting good lessons in its use.

FRENCH 1916 CLASS RECRUITS.

Paris, France.—The recruits of the 1916 class, the "Petits 16" as they are familiarly called, have finished their training and have been sent up to the depots immediately behind the lines. The term "Marie-Louise," given to the famous 1814 recruits, does not apply to the "petits 16," says the Journal des Debats, for the latter have the advantage of their forebears in that they are well trained and magnificently equipped. Their cheerful spirits are beyond all praise. It was, of course, known throughout the country that the 1916 class were in training, but nothing had been seen or heard of them by the public, so that their arrival at the depots has been something in the nature of a surprise. The months of camp life has made of what were little more than boys a set of sturdy and well set-up men—recruits of whom the French army will be proud.

PROF. SKELTON'S APPOINTMENT.

Prof. Oscar D. Skelton, Queen's University, has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Live Stock in the Province of Saskatchewan, and has left for the West to attend meetings of the Commission at Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina, and other places.

Committees have been appointed at the University of Chicago for the big quarter-centennial celebration which they are planning for June.

IMPORTANCE OF MACHINE GUN IS GROWING DAILY

The 148th Battalion Is Out For Educated Men.

MEETING ON THURSDAY.

Men Must Be of Good Physique, and Have Mechanical Aptitude.

The importance of the machine-gun is growing more and more every day at the front, and, as so many students have in the past gone overseas in various capacities, and a great many have now definitely made up their mind to follow this good example, we think that a little information dealing particularly with the organization and operation of a machine-gun section will prove of interest.

The present establishment of a machine-gun section consists in all of thirty-four men. These comprise a body distinct and separate from the other ranks of the battalion, and they are kept closely in touch with each other both on duty and in barracks.

In addition to this particular machine-gun section, a number of the other men of the battalion are trained and given a fair knowledge of the operation, construction, etc., and thus are able to assist when necessary at the front.

Machine-guns used at present are of seven different designs, and, for all the general principle of each is on a similar basis, still the mechanism varies considerably; all being of mechanical construction, are naturally liable to stoppages during operation, and men who have a mechanical turn of mind are particularly adapted.

When it is remembered that machine-guns in action fire at the rate of from 420 to about 720 shots per minute, or 7 to 12 a second, according to the type of gun, it follows that if this high power weapon were operated by any other than men who in the first instance were adapted, and later had been specially trained, the effectiveness would be completely lost. The firing power of one gun is equal to about sixty men, firing rapidly; and only takes up the frontage of two men with rifles.

Men who have either a natural mechanical turn of mind, or through their training have studied this profession, are necessarily the very best type that can be detailed for this important work, as, starting with this considerable advantage, it is not long before they have picked up the other important points, and so become proficient in every branch of the work.

The power of machine-guns entirely depends upon the skill of the men operating same; and it is, therefore, essential that each and every man must be proficient in the duties of every other member of the section.

In addition to the actual machine-gun work, each man of the squad must have a knowledge of signalling, the use of the buzzer; and also be a good judge of distance. These sections do not work in large bodies — each man must be capable of acting upon his own responsibility and initiative when necessity arises.

It is of interest to note that in all English Reference Books it is laid down that when selecting machine-gun units, "the men must be of good physique, have good eyesight, of calm determination, good education, and mechanical aptitude."

From the short summary given above, it is no exaggeration to say that any one who joins and becomes proficient in this particular work, should start off with the advantages obtained from education, etc. There must be a number of the students to whom this particular branch will appeal, and it is confidently expected that a number of them will enroll in this section with the 148th.

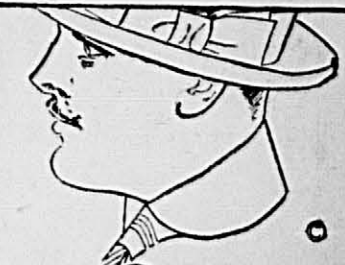
SIR JOHN FRENCH AND Y.M.C.A.

London, England. — The secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association has received from Sir John French an appreciative letter on the subject of the work the Association is doing at the front in catering for the convenience and comfort of the British troops. "It is the very greatest pleasure to me," he writes, "to take this opportunity of testifying to the fine work done by the Young Men's Christian Association. The problem of dealing with conditions at such a time and under existing circumstances at the rest camps has always been a difficult one, but the erection of huts by the Y.M.C.A. has made this task far easier. The extra comfort thereby afforded to the men, and the opportunities for reading and writing, have been of incalculable service, and I wish to tender to your Association and all those who have assisted my most grateful thanks."

EMPLOYMENT SECURED.

The report of the Employment Bureau at the University of Minnesota indicates that during the first semester 667 individual items of work were secured for 445 students. The total earnings for the semester will amount to \$24,639.75. This represents a distinct increase over the total for a year ago which was \$19,110.00.

The Bureau also secured employment for students during the summer. The report shows that for the summer of 1914 228 students earned \$41,059.00. The figures for last summer have not been completely tabulated.



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LAURENTIAN ROADS.
Sweet are the paths that the traveller treads,
O'er the Laurentian Hills,
With a song in his heart the warrior winds,
Life to live as he wills.
Cool are the meadows by the winding ways,
Where Bob-o-links take flight,
And the uplands allure the sun's last rays,
The Northern lights by night.

Dark is the dusk when the night stills the wings,
The white moths flutter by,
And under the stars the wayfarer sings
Roving the hills on high. . . .
—Arthur S. Bourinot—

CZAR REITERATES PEACE STATEMENT.

Petrograd.—During a review of the army on Jan. 2, the Czar addressed the Knights of the Order of St. George. In the course of his speech, he said: "Be assured that as I said at the beginning of the war, I will not conclude peace until we have chased the last enemy from our territory nor will I conclude such a peace except in full agreement with our Allies, to whom we are bound not by paper treaties, but by true friendship and blood."

CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

The Chiangchun of Mukden, General Tuan Chinkwei, has proposed to the Chinese Ministry of Education that there should be established in Manchuria a thoroughly up-to-date university. The proposal has received the approval of the Ministry, and it is expected that the university will be established and in working order before very long.

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DR. BRUCE TAYLOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORK OF WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

en to a rest camp, to which they were marched at great speed. Inside of twenty minutes, said the lecturer, the whole thousand men were in tents. Dr. Taylor here paid great tribute to the Salvation Army for the work they were doing in running cook tents, etc. The Y.M.C.A. and Church of England clubs were also doing their share on the social side, so that on the whole the men were well cared for. The battalion were two nights in the rest camp, where they got their kits from the transport. Then they left for a small town in the North of France, arriving there after being all day on the train. Everywhere, said Dr. Taylor, the soldiers were fleeced by the inhabitants, both of England and France, having to pay double price for all the extras they needed in the way of food. In this place the lecturer got his first glimpse of real fighting. Aeroplanes, he said, patrolled in the air continually day and night. The patrols were monopolized with an 80-horse power Gnome engine and a Lewis & Savage repeater. The biplanes are the real fighters, and carry a Maxim machine gun. The lecturer here gave a very interesting description of a fight between a German Taube coming back from a raid and a French biplane. The latter rushed repeatedly right up to the Taube and discharged her gun, soon bringing down the German. The lecturer told how each aeroplane is furnished with a double control, so that if the pilot is injured the observer can still keep the aeroplane under control.

Next, Dr. Taylor spoke of a new position that the 42nd took up near Ypres in Belgium. The quarters that the officers had were very windy, but Montreal papers and paste soon filled up the holes. Yet, said Dr. Taylor, the place was so cold that they went to bed at 7 p.m. One night, however, some of the McGill Hospital staff paid a visit to them at 8 o'clock and rooted them out of bed. Col. Birkett, Lieut. Col. Yates and Dr. Ed. Archibald and Dr. Russell were amongst the party.

From this spot Dr. Taylor went through the trenches to the first line. His first experience under fire the lecturer described as a very peculiar sensation. With Capt. Scrimger, V.C., Dr. Taylor walked along the communication trench, dug out about 7 feet and floored with wood. These trenches are very narrow in the English lines and zig-zag so as to avoid direct fire through the communication trench. Dr. Taylor came to the reserve, and hence to the first line trenches. These, he said, were more like bastions than trenches, and never ran straight for more than thirty feet. In the reserve trench he met Stuart Jamieson, an old McGill hockey star, who went with him.

The artillery fire, said the lecturer, is going on all day and night, and a quiet night means a loss of perhaps two thousand men, and so there is every necessity to keep up recruiting. In the evening things slacken off, except for the star shells. These go up continually, seeming to hang for a while and for several seconds light up a mile and a half away, so much so that a man can read his watch. In speaking of the listening posts which lie outside the wire entanglements in front of the English lines, the speaker gave unstinted admiration to the bravery of the engineers, giving an instance of the dangers they run. The first line trench, which Dr. Taylor was in, was 130 yards away from the Germans—a distance too far to throw grenades, and consequently rifle bombs were used by the British and 8-inch howitzer bombs by the Germans. The lecturer gave next a detailed description of how shells travel and what they look like as they come, telling of a marvellous escape he himself had when a shrapnel shell burst

fourteen feet away from the house he was in.

Dr. Taylor next discussed the subject of the men in the ranks, giving details of the shifts in which the men went into the first line trenches—the most popular being five days in and fifteen out. Last year, continued the lecturer, the men suffered considerably from a partial stoppage of circulation due to tight puttees and too deep boots. This was avoided in several ways. The kit, said Dr. Taylor, was still in use when he left, and indeed was a very comfortable garment to wear. As chaplain, the lecturer claimed that he got much nearer the men than the other officers, who had a certain dignity to keep up. These soldiers, he said, were a never-ending delight to him, and although not all saints, yet they all played the game. Dr. Taylor made the startling statement that a canteen had been started for the regiment while at Shorncliffe because it was thought better to keep the men who would drink under the eyes of the officers.

The lecturer claimed for the men a great sense of humor which was extraordinary and delightful, though at times not of the highest order. The rivalry, too, between the companies was very keen, each company excelling in some special field. "A" Company, in which were Hugh Walker and Art Matheson, were noted for making themselves comfortable under any circumstances, and sometimes by means scarcely regular. In rainy weather, said Dr. Taylor, the place in which the 42nd were in, looked like a quagmire, yet on the whole there was far less sickness in Belgium than at Shorncliffe. The men were well fed and even succeeded in making arm chairs out of bacon boxes.

Finally, the lecturer, in giving his impression as to the duration of war, said it was going to last a long time yet. The Germans are nowhere beaten on their own soil, and they seem to have no shortage of munitions. There may be internal strife yet, said Dr. Taylor; our main hope lies in economic pressure. Dr. Taylor advised no one to think of hanging off, for although, as he thinks Britain is winning, yet there is a long way to go. One thing, however, said the lecturer, is sure, that to-day for every shell the Germans send, they get back two. It is, however, to natural difficulties on the western front that we may assign the lack of any marked advance; yet when an advance comes, it will be along the whole line, although even then it will be very costly.

"We have a right," concluded Dr. Taylor, "to be proud of our Canadian troops, to be proud of all the troops of the Empire. Although I have been but a short time in the trenches, I have come back with bigger and kinder sense of the heroism that lies behind the common man."

HOCKEY PRACTICE TO-DAY.

Will Be Held at the Arena at Five O'Clock—Men to Turn Out.

The following men are asked to turn out at the practice of the senior hockey team to be held at the Arena from 5 to 6 o'clock this afternoon: Scott, Rochester, Madden, Whitcomb, Hubbard, Kelsch, McKenzie, McCullough, Andrews, Rooney, Gibb, Jacques and Parkins.

MAY HOLD SCIENCE SMOKER.

A meeting of the executive of the Science Undergraduates' Society, at which the presidents of the four years in Science are requested to be present, will be held in room 38, Engineering Building, to-day, at 4.30 p.m. Business: To discuss the holding of a Science smoker.

QUEEN'S MAN DECORATED.

William E. Wright, a Queen's Science student serving with a field ambulance corps in France, has been decorated by the King of Italy for distinguished conduct in the field.

LOOPHOLES FOR THE SIMON PURES IN REGULATIONS

What Is An Amateur Athletic Is Discussed at New York.

A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

Amateur Is One To Whom Sport Is Nothing More Than An Avocation.

With a single exception, the entire set of regulations suggested by the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America, to solve the vexatious question of what constitutes an amateur athlete, was ratified at the meeting of the association in New York during the Christmas recess by representatives of almost every large amateur sport-governing organization in the United States and Canada. Only the delegate of the United States Golf Association was absent when the final vote was taken on the ratification of the new amateur code.

Summer baseball, which has been the cause of more agitation against professionalism than any sport, in recent years, again proved the stumbling block of amateur leaders.

"The greatest step forward ever taken by an amateur body toward the realization of a general and acceptable definition of an amateur athlete," was the opinion of Justice Barstow S. Weeks, representing the Amateur Athletic Union, at the conclusion of the conference.

Two loopholes are afforded the "Simon Pures" in the clauses permitting the playing on the same team with a professional and working as instructors in summer camps and like institutions.

A summary of the code follows: An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and physical, mental, moral or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation.

A person shall cease to be an amateur by committing any of the following acts:

By competing or giving an exhibition in any athletic sport under an assumed name.

By directly or indirectly receiving financial benefits as a reward for participating in any public athletic competition.

By directly or indirectly receiving financial benefits as a reward for instructing athletic competition.

By sanctioning the use of one's name to advertise sporting goods and any commodity connected with sports.

Any organization governing a sport shall have the power to relieve an athlete of the effect of his commission of any of the acts by which he would otherwise have lost his amateur status when it is shown to its satisfaction that such act was committed through ignorance, inadvertence or excusable error; or where the act was committed in a sport in which there was at that time no general competition by amateurs; or where the act was made obligatory by a governmental order.

McGILL SECTION FORMED.

All McGill members of the Heavy Brigade of Artillery have now been placed in a separate squad under Prof. Lamb, of the Science Faculty, who is an officer in the brigade. The squad will be given more gunnery work than formerly, and will form what is practically the nucleus of the Siege Battery. Last evening the first drill under the new arrangement took place, and the squad had a good work-out with the six-inch howitzer. There are now thirty or forty students in the brigade, almost all of them being from the Faculty of Applied Science.

LITTLE THEATRE AT MINNESOTA IS OPEN TO PUBLIC

Pioneer in University Dramatic Clubs Contributes.

CHAPEL IS CONVERTED.

Auditorium Seats 420 People, and the Decorations are Simple.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 11. — The University of Minnesota realized its dream of having a theatre of its own on Friday night, when the Masquers, a pioneer in American university dramatic clubs, opened the Little Theatre, in the Men's Union Building at Fifteenth avenue, on the campus, with a performance of Charles Kenyon's "Kindling."

Under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Holt, the cast showed the effects of thorough training. This cast included Lita Nelson, Esther Moe, Marian White, Margaret Frisbie, Paul Dudley, Charles Fuller, Howard Dykman, Ralph Hobbs, Clark Marshall and Walter Spriggs.

For years the university has used the old chapel for dramatic performances. President Vincent, the first to realize the possibility of remodeling the chemistry lecture room into a theatre, received support throughout the university. Actual work began last fall, under the direction of Prof. Frederick Mann, one of whose classes in designing assisted him.

In every sense the new theatre is modern. Its stage lighting includes both the footlights method and the new reflected lighting.

The auditorium seats 420 people. Its decorations are simple. The coloring is a warm gray. The ceiling is old ivory. The decorations on the proscenium arch and on the balcony front are in green and gray on black. The draw curtain is electric blue.

The Masquers have arranged in co-operation with the Players, the other university dramatic organization, to give a series of four plays in the theatre this winter. It is peculiarly appropriate that the honor of opening the new theatre fell to the Masquers, the oldest dramatic club on the campus. It was organized some time in the '80s, and has presented an average of from two to three plays a year on the campus or in a down-town theatre. The club was originally known as the University Dramatic Club.

The Masquers gave Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" in the early '90s, before it had been seen in this country west of New York city.

Another important bit of pioneer work was the production of Ibsen's "The Pretenders," at the Shubert Theatre, before the play had ever been seen on the professional stage in America. A more recent production by the Masquers of a significant play not seen in Minneapolis professionally was John Galsworthy's "The Pigeon."

Other plays presented have been "A Pair of Spectacles," Grundy; "The Magistrate," and "Trelawny of the Wells," Pinero; "You Never Can Tell," and "Arms and the Man," Shaw; "The Professor's Love Story," Barrie; "One Summer's Day," Esmond, and "Penelope," Maugham.

HISTORIC INN CLOSED.

"The Three Pigeons" Rich in Literary Associations.

"The Three Pigeons," one of England's oldest and most famous inns, and the sole existing tavern of Elizabethan times, has been closed by the Middlesex Licensing Justices, in accordance with a movement inaugurated some time ago by the temperance leaders to restrict the number of licensed inns.

"The Three Pigeons" was used as a background for the low comedy scenes in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and is alluded to in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend." The inn, perhaps, has had more literary associations than any other English tavern.

TRADE OF CALAIS

Calais, France.—A consular report states that the outbreak of the war practically caused all the factories engaged in the manufacture of lace to close down at once, and that since then they have only been able to commence work on a much smaller scale. This is attributed to lack of men, the closing of important markets, and the chaotic condition of finance. During the last three months of 1914 some orders were secured from the United States, but these were for the cheaper makes of goods. There were also a few orders for low grades of silk to replace the productions of Caudey, a town in the hands of the Germans. This class of goods is not suited to Calais, as a different class of machinery is used, and the cost of production is higher owing to labor difficulties.

DEAN LEE A SPEAKER.

R. W. Lee, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Law, was a speaker at the afternoon session of the Ontario Bar Association in Toronto yesterday.

P. C. PRESIDENT RETURNS.

The president of the Presbyterian College returned yesterday from an extended visit to the eastern provinces.

LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE 60TH BATTALION

Woolen Socks Are In Great Demand.

GOT CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Is Greatly Impressed By the Weather Conditions Now Prevailing.

The following interesting letter has been received from a member of the 60th Battalion, now in course of training at Bramshott, England, who was also on the mechanical staff of The Daily last year:

Bramshott, Dec. 26, 1915.

Received your letter this morning, and was very glad indeed to hear from you, and pleased to think that it had not been necessary for me to write first, although you may suppose that writing was the least I could have done. I have been so busy I have not had time to write to any one. You may think this a rather lame excuse, but, believe me, we have been "some" busy, and no mistake! If you want to know what it means to be real busy, you want to join the army, in a clerical capacity. It is surprising the vast amount of work entailed by about eleven or twelve hundred men. We start in at eight in the morning and are kept pretty much on the hop until nine or ten at night, and then our only alternative is to beat it off to bed—(some bed!). When I say "some bed," I mean as beds go in civilian life; but for military life, when one is expected to sleep in the mud or any other "soft" place he can find, it is probably not so bad as it might be. We have a "palliasse" (a small straw tick), a pillow of the same material, and four blankets—(some rotter has "pinched" one of mine)—and as we are billeted in wooden huts, we manage to keep quite comfortable.

Seeing London.

Well, now that you have an idea of how we sleep (a great factor in my case), I will proceed to discourse on the weather, the cause of very much grouching (Gott Straffe the weather!). It rains here continually, and the whole camp is one huge mud puddle. I think the sun came out one day for about five minutes, but when it realized what a fool it was making of itself, it hid behind a cloud, and has not been seen or heard of since. During the winter months it rains almost incessantly, so that according to the "wiseacres" here, we may expect this sort of weather until the end of February. Some prospects, believe me!

Now, to get down to something more cheerful (there are times when we are cheerful, though not many). I have had my second trip to London; the first time for a week-end only, and the visit of little consequence. The second time, however, was for five days, and I enjoyed every minute of the holiday. I tell you, old boy, believe all you hear about London (a big half of the bloomin' world!). I have seen things there that seemed impossible, and which I shall never forget. Of course, it is at its worst now, as it is kept in a state of semi-darkness at night, but during the day it is pretty much the same as any other large city. I particularly enjoyed strolling around such places as the Strand, Oxford Circus, Leicester Square, Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly, and such places as that (Lordy, listen to that rain!). During my visit I availed myself of the opportunity to visit such places as the British Museum. This in itself is worth a trip across to see. It is most interesting to see the mummies and other relics of by-gone ages, and within the same hour viewing the comparatively modern collections from such places as Canada and the United States. It seems impossible to connect the two. Of course you have heard a lot of this place, but it must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Visited Cathedrals.

I also visited St. Paul's Cathedral, another beautiful edifice filled with interesting and instructive charm, including the tombs of several well-known characters, that of General Gordon being the most interesting to me. Next comes Westminster Abbey. I know it is impossible for me to describe it. It has to be seen. I attended service there one day, and afterwards made a tour of the place. This is where you DO see antiquity insofar as the British Isles are concerned. Do you know, there is a tomb there of an old "gink" who was buried in 1302, to say nothing of all those of recent origin. It is absolutely marvellous.

I have been to Buckingham Palace several times (on the outside, of course). It is very nice, but I think I prefer No. — street as a place of abode. But my thoughts are beginning to wander. Westminster Bridge by moonlight (no moon) is also a very pretty sight, as are also Golders Green (a lovely residential suburb) and Hampstead Heath, close by.

Another sight in London worthy of mention is the sight of the wounded soldiers home from the front—soldiers of all the allied nations, Belgians, Russians, Frenchmen, Italians and Serbs, to say nothing of the Indian Gurkhas, who look particularly picturesque in their native garb. I also had the pleasure of viewing some aeroplanes, cannon, mines, etc., captured from the dirty Huns (it makes

me mad to have to capitalize the word "hun").

Christmas Dinner.

Well, yesterday was Christmas, and joy prevailed throughout the camp, the dinner being the chief cause. Listen to this for a soldier's menu: Turkey, roast beef, sausages, mashed potatoes, Christmas pudding and Christmas cakes. Some dinner, is it not?

We also received in addition to the above, a couple of parcels from the kind people of Canada, containing a few comforts and "smokes."

I have not received the parcel you spoke of as yet, but will anxiously await its arrival.

Last night it continued raining throughout the night in torrents, and to-day it has blown a gale coupled with a drenching rain. It is not particularly cold, however, as the climate is always comparatively mild in this part of the country, snow being exceptional. The whole truth of the matter is, that it doesn't stop raining long enough to snow.

I just learned something of interest concerning this place the other day. You not doubt remember that very familiar poem we learned in school, "Under the spreading chestnut tree, the village smithy stands." Well, that very same blacksmith shop stands and is still doing business, only a couple of miles' distance from here; and right opposite is the Royal Anchor Hotel, where Lord Nelson ate his last meal before proceeding to Trafalgar. The name of the village is Liphook, and a quaint little place it is to be sure. There are many other pretty little hamlets close by of almost equal interest. I have visited most of them.

Well, I think I have come to end of my tether, so will say au revoir. Just before closing, I would like to throw out a hint, that woolen socks are in great demand. We can't have too many of them.

"STEVE."

CHEMICAL COLLOQUIUM.

R. M. MacLean Will Read Paper on "The Use of Iodine."

At the regular colloquium to be held in the Chemistry Building this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, a paper dealing with "The Use of Iodine as a Condensing Agent in Organic Synthesis" will be given by Mr. R. M. MacLean. Any members of the University who may be interested are cordially invited to be present.

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